

EUROPE

**EUROPE.**  
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**GERMANY.**  
THE NATURALIZATION TREATY.  
BERLIN, July 14.—The following is a free translation from the German of the text of the Naturalization Treaty.

tion treaty recently concluded between Bavaria and the United States:

ARTICLE I. Subjects of the Kingdom of Bavaria who have become subjects of the United States of North America, and who have uninterruptedly lived during five years in the United States, are to be considered as American citizens, and accordingly treated by Bavaria. Likewise shall the subjects of the United States of America, who have been naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and have uninterruptedly lived during five years in Bavaria, be considered as subjects of Bavaria, and be treated as such by the United States. The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of one or the other State, shall have no effect of naturalization with

ART. II. Any naturalized citizen of one State may be indicted and punished after returning into the territory of the other State, if he has committed any act threatened with punishment before his emigration, provided the crime has not become obsolete according to the law of his original country.

ART. III. The treaty between the Kingdom of Bavaria as one part and the United States as the other part, concluded on the 12th of September, 1853, respecting the extradition of fugitive criminals, to be granted in certain cases, shall continue unchanged.

ART. IV. If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, takes up his residence in Bavaria without intending to return

to America, he is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization in the United States. Likewise, an American naturalized in Bavaria, is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization if he again settles in the United States without intending to return to Bavaria. The renunciation may be considered as valid, if the naturalized citizen of one State lives for more than two years in the territory of the other State.

ART. V. The present treaty will be valid immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and will be valid for

ten years. If one party fails to announce the intention to repeal it within six months prior to its expiration, it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after the time that one of the contracting parties gives notice to the other party of intention to repeal.

ART. VI. The present treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from this date, (May 18, 1874).

26, 1908.)

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GREAT BRITAIN.

AN IRISH RESIDENCE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, July 15.—The Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, has reported favorably upon the subject.

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**IRELAND.**  
**COLLISION BETWEEN ORANGEMEN AND PAPISTS.**  
DUBLIN, July 15.—A collision occurred in Mo-  
naghan to-day between the Orangemen and Papists  
in which four of the latter were wounded.

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**SPAIN.**  
**OBSCURER AND CONTRADICTIONARY REPORTS.**  
LONDON, July 15.—The reports of the political sit-  
uation in Spain are—have, and contradictory.

ation in Spain are obscure and contradictory. Trustworthy accounts of the conspiracy which led to the arrest of the Duke de Montpensier and others have been received from any source. A stringent censorship is maintained by the Spanish Government, which prevents the transmission of political news by telegraph.

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN VICTORIA—STATISTICS OF POPULATION—MINING INTERESTS—PEARL FISHERIES—COLONIAL PRODUCTIONS.  
From Our Special Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, May 28, 1868.

The political struggle, which has so seriously injured the colony of Victoria for more than three years past, has been producing renewed excitement for the last few weeks, and I believe I am not advancing a premature assertion when I say that the difficulty has sprung

On the 6th inst. Parliament assembled, and an announcement was made that in accordance with the request of His Excellency the Hon. T. Manners Sutton, Mr. Sladen had formed an administration, comprising the following able and well-known gentlemen: The Hon. Charles Sladen, M. L. C., for Chief Secretary; the Hon. T. H. F. Ffowles, for Minister of Justice; Mr. M. A. McDonnell, J. L. A., for Attorney-General; Mr. E. Langton, M. L. A., for Treasurer; Mr. D. Gillies, M. L. A., for President of the Executive Council; and Mr. J. H. G. Macpherson, J. L. A., for Minister of Education.

The Board of Agriculture and Survey; Mr. M. O'Grady, M. L. A., Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works; Mr. J. J. Hayes, M. L. A., for Commissioner of Trade and Customs; and Mr. G. B. Kerferd, M. L. A., for Minister of Mines. Parliament was then adjourned to admit of the Ministerial elections. These have taken place in some districts already. In the Owens district, 228 votes were polled. Yesterday, the returns were largely in favor of the Ministerial candidates. Mr. Kerferd's majority over Mr. Graham Berry, at the Owens, being 228 votes. In Bazarat, however, and in the district of South Bourk, which are important representations, the Opposition succeeded in electing two Protectionists in the persons

Mr. Joice of the former place, and Mr. Crews of the latter. Meat preserving is attracting considerable attention in Melbourne, and it is not unlikely that Australia will soon be able to supply the world with a staple article of commerce. A company is also in formation for the development of the wine trade of the Colonies. A farina starch factory is in operation at Daylesford, and printing ink factory has been started in Melbourne by Mr. Wimble, from Shackell & Edwards's famous house in London.

The Registrar-General of Victoria published his report for the first quarter of 1888, showing an increase of population for the quarter of 4,683. The estimated population of the Colony on the 31st of March was 664,370 persons.

Mrs. Florence Williams, an American lady, is to appear at the Duke of Edinburgh Theater next week, and is expected to be quite a star.

Gold to the amount of 330,000 ounces has been exported from Melbourne during the present year. This shows an increase of 150,000 ounces over the same period last year, and of this amount nearly 10 per cent was transhipped from New Zealand.

Mining interests in the neighborhood of Sandhurst which had fallen off so much of late years, have lately experienced quite an impetus, many good nuggets having been found, and several paying claims started.

Our streets and parks, which at present are by a

The Treasurer of South Australia has called for tenders for the purchase of drafts on London at 60 days' sight. He has tried this expedient because he could not arrange satisfactorily with the banks.

The South Australian Railway returns for 1867 have been published. They are not encouraging. A loss of £422 was sustained during the year.

The exports of wool, metals, and agricultural produce

from South Australia, during the first three months of the year, were to the amount of £218,580.

Madame Anna Bishop is in Adelaide, and, after giving a series of concerts there, will visit the other colonies.

Among the manifold sources of employment in Australia are the pearl fisheries of the west coast. A large number of boats are employed in this trade, and it makes a very profitable business of it. Every white man employed can average a ton of shells in 27 days, which returns about £25 per week each for the men engaged. Shells sell readily for £100 per ton in the colonies.

Accounts received from Queensland speak very favorably of the pearling industry. It is scarcely the hoped-for

bly of the cotton crop. The season will be very considerable enough. The export of this season will be considerably larger than last year's. A large company established in Maryborough, Queensland, has proved to be a very successful speculation. The yield per acre has been large, and the quality remarkably good. The yield would have been much larger if crushing had been commenced earlier in the season; as it was, the return averaged a ton and a half to the acre, which is a fair result for a factory. This is due to the addition to colonial production. In fact it would be a difficult task to say what Australia will not produce; the climate is so varied, and the soil of every kind that can be desired. The fruits of the tropics and the fruits of the cold regions, naturally,

productions, and those introduced by the experiment-  
pioneer, all flourish in some part or other of these in-  
mensurable islands; and if properly opened up, Australia  
would be a land "flowing with milk and honey."  
Late news from New South Wales, that the birthday of little  
Elizabeth, the Queen's daughter, was celebrated on the  
25th by a levee at the Government House, which was  
numerously attended. A grand review of volunteer  
regular forces was held; races were run on the cricket  
ground; excursions and pic-nics were numerous; the  
bay was alive with boats, and pleasure was taken in  
every conceivable manner.

of Messrs. Lee and Starnes in an ante-room of the House of Assembly while the Assembly was sitting in session. It may relieve the feelings of honorable members to adjourn to another room and resort to blows when words have been unconvincing, but it certainly is a disgrace which the Government will not bear without severely punishing the offenders.